State Library

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

New tyles--Prices from $50 to $125.
EXTRA CHARGE OF $5 FOR HEMMERS.
495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

C. B. ROOT, Agent, RALEIGH.
J. R. & J. SLOAN, Agents, GREENSBORO'.

These Machines sew from two spools, as purchased from the store, requiring no rewinding of thread; they Hem, Fell, Gather, and Stitch in a superior style, finishing each seam by their own operation, without recourse to the hand-needle, as is required by other machines. They will do better and cheaper sewing than a seamstress can, even if she works for *one cent an hour*, and are, unquestionably, the *best Machines* in the market for family sewing, on account of their simplicity, durability, ease of management, and adaptation to all varieties of family sewing—executing either heavy or fine work with equal facility, and without special adjustment.

As evidence of the unquestioned superiority of their Machines, the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY beg leave to respectfully refer to the following

TESTIMONIALS.

"Having had one of Grover & Baker's Machines in my family for nearly a year and a half, I take pleasure in commending it as every way reliable for the purpose for which it is designed—Family Sewing."–Mrs. Joshua Leavitt, wife of Rev. Dr. Leavitt, Editor of N. Y. Independent.

"I confess myself delighted with your Sewing Machine, which has been in my family for many months. It has always been ready for duty, requiring no adjustment, and is easily adapted to every variety of family sewing, by simply changing the spools of thread."—Mrs. Elizabeth Strickland, wife of Rev. Dr. Strickland, Editor of N. Y. Christian Advocate.

"After trying several different good machines, I preferred yours, on account of its simplicity, and the perfect ease with which it is managed, as well as the strength and durability of the seam. After long experience, I feel competent to speak in this manner, and to confidently recommend it for every variety of family sewing."—Mrs. E. B. Spooner, wife of the Editor of Brooklyn Star.

"I have used a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine for two years, and have found it adapted to all kinds of family sewing, from Cambric to Broadcloth. Garments have been worn out without the giving way of a stitch. The Machine is easily kept in order, and easily used."—Mrs. A. B. Whipple, wife of Rev. Geo. Whipple, New York.

"Your Sewing Machine has been in use in my family the past two years, and the ladies request me to give you their testimonials to its perfect adaptedness, as well as labor saving qualities in the performance of family and household sewing.—Robert Boorman, N. Y.

"For several months we have used Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, and have come to the conclusion that every lady who desires her sewing *beautifully and quickly* done, would be most fortunate in possessing one of these reliable and indefatigable 'iron needle women,' whose combined qualities, of *beauty, strength, and simplicity*, are invaluable."—J. W. Morris, daughter of Gen. Geo. P. Morris, Editor of the Home Journal.

Extract of a letter from T. R. Leavitt, Esq., an American gentleman, now resident in Sydney, New South Wales, dated Jan. 12, 1856:

"I had a tent made in Melbourne, in 1853, in which there were over three thousand yards of sewing done with one of Grover & Baker's Machines, and a *single* seam of that has outstood all the *double* seams sewed by sailors with a needle and twine."

"If Homer could be called up from his murky hades, he would sing the advent of Grover & Baker as a more benignant miracle of art than was ever Vulcan's smithy. He would denounce midnight shirt making as 'the direful spring of woes unnumbered.'"—Prof. North.

"I take pleasure in saying, that the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines have more than sustained my expectation. After trying and returning others, I have three of them in operation in my different places, and, after four years' trial, have no fault to find."—J. H. Hammond, Senator of South Carolina.

"My wife has had one of Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines for some time, and I am satisfied it is one of the best labor saving machines that has been invented. I take much pleasure in recommending it to the public."—J. G. Harris, Governor of Tenn.

"It is a beautiful thing, and puts everybody into an excitement of good humor. Were I a Catholic, I should insist upon Saints Grover and Baker having an eternal holiday in commemoration of their good deeds for humanity."—Cassius M. Clay.

"I think it by far the best patent in use. This Machine can be adapted from the finest cambric to the heaviest cassimere. It sews stronger, faster, and more beautifully than one can imagine. If mine could not be replaced, money could not buy it."—Mrs. J. G. Brown, Nashville, Tenn.

"It is speedy, very neat, and durable in its work; is easily understood and kept in repair. I earnestly recommend this Machine to all my acquaintances and others."—Mrs. M. A. Forrest, Memphis, Tenn.

"We find this Machine to work to our satisfaction, and with pleasure recommend it to the public, as we believe the Grover & Baker to be the best Sewing Machine in use."—Deary Brothers, Allisonia, Tenn.

"If used exclusively for family purposes, with ordinary care, I will wager they will last one 'three score years and ten,' and never get out of fix."– John Erskine, Nashville, Tenn.

"I have had your Machine for several weeks; and am perfectly satisfied that the work it does is the best and most beautiful that ever was made."– Maggie Aimison, Tenn.

"I use my Machine upon coats, dressmaking, and fine linen stitching, and the work is admirable—far better that the best hand sewing, or any other machine I have ever seen."—Lucy B. Thompson, Nashville, Tenn.

"I find the work the strongest and most beautiful I have ever seen, made either by hand or machine, and regard the Grover & Baker Machine as one of the greatest blessings to our sex."—Mrs. Taylor, Nashville, Tenn.

"I would be unwilling to dispose of my Grover & Baker Machine for a large amount, could I not replace it again at pleasure."—Mrs. H. G. Scovel, Nashville, Tenn.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 10—No. 42.] ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1859. [WHOLE No. 510.

GOODS! GOODS!

—0—

NOW IS THE TIME!

Come and Buy New Goods
AT COST!

THE heavy stock of rich and splendid **GOODS**, lately opened at JACKSON'S, will, from this day, be sold at

COST!

They must go. There is no help for it.—They have to be converted into money in the shortest possible space of time.

The stock is rich, fresh and complete, embracing everything to be found in a first class retail store.

Every article will be sold at cost, for cash in hand.

Now is your time to buy bargains. Come along, for the Goods are rapidly going off.

During Court week there will be an

AUCTION

every night, commencing on Monday, and continuing through the week.

Persons who wish to make a bill of $75 or $100, can do so on four months time, and have the Goods at cost.

☞All persons indebted to W. H. Jackson & Co., or to W. H. Jackson, will call immediately and make payment. All claims remaining unsettled on the 20th instant, will be put out for collection.

E. SLUDER, Trustee.

Asheville, April 7, 1859. tf

FAMILY GROCERY
AND
CONFECTIONARY.

THE subscribers having determined to supply Asheville, and vicinity, with what has been long needed, a first class

FAMILY GROCERY,

are now receiving a large assortment of Goods in their line, consisting in part of

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses. Rice, Fish, Cheese, Crackers, Pickles, Candies, Raisins, Almonds, Toys of Every Kind,

and a general stock of Fancy Goods, making their establishment a genuine

VARIETY STORE.

They have a choice stock of Cigars and Tobacco.

They invite the public to call and examine their assortment, and they will find every article fresh and excellent, and prices extremely low. Store nearly opposite Gaines, Deaver & Co., in the brick house long known as a Drug Store.

PATTON & YOUNG.

P. S.—No Books kept in the establishment.

Dec. 2, 1858.

Desirable Town Property
FOR SALE.
BARGAINS!

The subscriber offers for sale all his Town Property, well known as among the best located, best improved, and most valuable in the place.

The lot on which he lives, within three minutes walk of the Court House, contains about two acres, and has upon it a new and elegant

DWELLING HOUSE,

containing ten rooms, and all necessary out buildings. There is a well of excellent water in the yard. The whole improvement is new and of the best description, and a residence very desirable.

—ALSO—

His Store House and Lot, near the public square, and immediately opposite Gudger's Hotel. There is an excellent

Brick Store House,

45 by 26 feet, three stories, having attached a good ware house, ice house, sheds and offices. The lot contains about an acre and a half, lying immediately on Main street. This is one of the oldest and most popular business stands in Asheville.

—ALSO—

About Ninety Acres of Land, lying immediately adjoining the residence,—much of it well timbered, and all of it good tillable land, and lying within the corporate limits of the town.

This property forms one of the best settlements for a business man to be found anywhere. It will be sold separately, or together, to suit purchasers. Any one wishing to buy such property will of course examine it for themselves, and a further description is, therefore, deemed unnecessary. It will be sold on accommodating terms.

JESSE S. SMITH.

January 6, 1859. tf

ALL MEDICINES

PUT up and sold at ASTON'S are WARRANTED to be equal in Purity and quality to any sold anywhere or by any person.

March 25, 1858.

Fresh Garden Seed,

IN endless variety, just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

I want to buy Eggs, Chickens, Butter and Poultry, of every description. Try me before you sell elsewhere. J. M. BLAIR.

Nov. 18.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

THOMAS W. ATKIN, EDITOR.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, May 5, 1859.

The Opposition Party.

The Bellefonte Era says, as the factionists every where are trying to unite in one mass against the Democratic party, it would be well for the people to look at this Opposition in detail before they fall into its ranks. The first and largest element in its opposition to the Democracy is undeniably the Black Republican party of the North, at the head of which stands Wm. H. Seward. If the Opposition are successful the Black Republicans will have the Government under their complete control. The support of the Opposition, therefore, is nothing else in effect than the support of Black Republicanism. We believe that the leaders of the Opposition in the South know that they are indirectly supporting the Black Republican cause, and that they do rejoice at its success over the Democracy. They are organizing and fighting under the vague name of the Opposition, with a view to aid the Black Republicans in getting possession of the Government, when, if they should succeed, these Opposition leaders will come in for their share of the offices—the spoils—under the Black Republican administration. We venture that there is not one of these Opposition leaders that would not gladly receive a fat office from Wm. H. Seward as President. They are working, in our opinion, for the hope of spoils from the Opposition administration. The Montgomery Mail, for instance, would gladly accept the jobs of public advertising and other patronage from an Opposition administration, though that administration might be made up of rank abolitionists. We must be allowed to believe that the Opposition leaders in the South are working for reward from the hands of an abolition administration. Their zeal in the cause is measured by their hope of reward. They believe that if the abolitionists triumph and get the possession of the Government, that as a matter of course their allies, the Opposition in the South, will be entitled to a share of the spoils. In this they are reasonable. As they help to elect Seward or some other abolitionist President, of course he will give them appointments and jobs according to their zeal and success in the cause of the Opposition. We thus estimate the patriotism of the leaders of the Opposition. They are working for pay—they are in the market—ready and anxious to sell themselves to the abolitionists for a price. We do not believe this however, of the people who are inveigled into the ranks of this hetrogenious mass of Opposition. We say again that all men who love their country should look into the elements of the Opposition before they plunge into it.

Intemperance.

The New York Journal of Commerce, speaking of the appalling spread of intemperance, says that a large number of eminent names are being erased from the list of the living where the true cause of death is never suspected by the community at large, (the interposition of surviving friends saving their memories from indellible disgrace,) died of "delirium tremens" being the fearful secret. At least two on the list of subscribers for the contemplated asylum—men who stood high in the profession of law and literature—are already victims to this insidious destroyer. It has been asserted that men are not to be found who would voluntarily commit themselves to an institution for inebriates; but this is refuted by the fact that almost before the foundation stone was laid, there had been 2,800 applicants for admission, of whom, according to Dr. Turner, Corresponding Secretary of the New York State Inebriate Asylum, "more than four hundred are women in the higher walks of life, educated and accomplished." There appears to be no room for reasonable doubt on this point.

☞Extraordinary as it may appear, says an exchange, a piece of brown paper, folded and placed between the upper lip and gum, will stop bleeding at the nose. Try it.

☞Four white men and five negroes were killed by an explosion of gas at the Clover Hill Coal Pits in Chesterfield county, Va., on Wednesday last.

DEAD.—Mrs. Sarah Countess de Choiseul, wife of Count de Choiseul, late Consul Gen. of France, in Charleston, S. C., died on the 6th inst., at Flat Rock, N. C.

RAPID INCREASE.—The population of the United States increases nearly one million a year, or two thousand every day.

Interesting from China.

We glean the following items of interest from the correspondence of the New York Herald:

The Allies still hold on to Canton, and up to this time there is no sign of the city being turned over to the Chinese government.—Their troops and gunboats still remain on duty, with their small arms and guns of large calibre, ready to commence the work of death at a moment's warning.

Within the past fortnight our warm weather has changed to extreme cold. Woolen clothes and pea jackets have become welcome. While we are all pretty comfortably situated on board of our vessel, there are thousands of poor Chinese people, whose only habitations are in the ill constructed and miserable looking sanpans or boats that abound in this river, who are on the eve of starving—some being almost in a state of nudity, for the want of clothing to cover their persons and to protect them from the cold weather. Our ship is daily surrounded with some of these boats, with their living freight of men, women and children, eagerly watching for the refuse food that is usually thrown over-board after meals are over. This being noticed by our humane captain he gave orders not to have them driven away from the ship; and he had clothes collected among the crew and distributed among these unfortunate people.

Not less than fifteen or twenty families are thus daily made happy by the noble sons of the good old Mississippi.

I have taken a flying visit up to the city of Canton. There are plainly to be seen all the miseries of war. All along the river and in the neighborhood of the city the eye rests upon the ruins of what were once noble forts, and supposed to have been sufficiently strong to protect the city from invasion. Aided by an English soldier and a Chinaman as guides, I travelled over a large part of the city.—Turn which way I would my eyes rested only upon the ruins of temples, and houses or dwellings more or less demolished by shells from the allies. The famous temple or palace which was the residence of Governor Yah is entirely destroyed; the buildings, which were said to be the handsomest in the city, and covered over several acres of ground, are a mass of ruins. In a room of this palace, after Yah was captured, was found packed up in boxes twenty three hundred thousand Spanish and Mexican dollars, which fell into the hands of the victorious party. At one end of the city are the remains of what were in his days known and used as the decapitation sheds. Within these enclosures Yeh caused thousands of persons to be beheaded for the most trifling offence.

The next and most horrible sight to be seen was the "Temple of Horrors." Within the walls of this building are images of every description, made out of clay and other substances, exhibiting to the spectators the different modes of punishment which will be inflicted upon them if they disobey the imperial laws. They represent the punishment of sawing a criminal into pieces. The unfortunate is placed in between two boards, and by means of jackscrews he is squeezed as flat as possible; then an official commences at the top of his head and saws him into slices. Another represents a machine by which the culprit is ground to death; another represents an official in the act of pouring boiling lead down a criminal's throat, and another thrusting a red hot bar of iron down the throat and into the ears of a convict. There are also effigies showing six officials in the act of cutting their victim into six pieces; whilst others exhibit the disembowelling punishment equally horrible to behold.

A short time ago a woman was convicted before the Imperial Court for the murder of her husband; she was sentenced to be cut six times, and then be beheaded, which sentence was carried into effect. The unfortunate woman was taken to the execution ground, near the above temple; here she was stripped naked, then seven executioners carried the sentence of the law into effect; two of them cut off her breasts, two more cut off the fleshy part of her hips, two more cut off the thick part of her ankles, the parts cut off being thrown in front of her to look at; this done, her head was severed from her body, and her horrible sufferings were put an end to.

Infanticide appears to be quite common in this country. A party left this ship a few days ago on a gunning excursion among the beautiful woods near Whampoa, and during their travel of three or four hours they came in contact with six dead children, varying from two or three weeks to a year or two old, lying in the woods, where they had probably been left by their unnatural mothers. Some of them had been partially devoured, either by the dogs or hogs, which are constantly prowling about for game.

The morals of China are in a very low state. A man is allowed to turn his wife off whenever he gets tired of her, and take another one, without any form of divorce—a privilege that is not allowed to the poor females. Again, a married man is permitted to keep the society of any other woman he may select, and there is no law to prevent his doing so. If a married woman, however, commits the same offence, she is cast off from her husband and children, and forever disgraced. Female children when born are often put to death, for the reason that the inhuman father considers the birth of a female child a curse to him. Where there are boys and girls in a family, all favors are bestowed upon the former, while the latter are looked upon with disgust. The Chinese women of the lower class perform all sorts of labor on land as well as on the rivers. Their situation is most deplorable. China is far behind what her neighbor Japan, is.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.—This bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. payable on and after the 2d of May.

A Mystery.

Among the mysteries of life is the difference in the punishment which society awards to male and female sinners. A notable illustration of this was exhibited in the finale of the tragedy at Washington. The man who sacrificed a wretched woman at the shrine of sensuality, is followed to his grave by a grand procession, and his magnificent coffin decorated with garlands. In the cold hand of the adulterer are placed flowers, emblematic of innocence and purity. The female partner of his crime is universally deserted, and, if she should die to-morrow would probably go to her grave unattended, save by her immediate relatives, and unmourned by any one.—While the erring creature is thus excluded from the pale of human charity, the sympathies of an excellent and sensible world are lavished on the husband, who, with the full knowledge of the character of the adulterer, and with the repeated warnings of his criminal designs, left his young and giddy wife to his mercy, permitted him to be her escort to the theatre and other public places, and, as if by design, threw temptation and opportunity in her way. The man, who is accused by the press of his own city of being himself a veteran roue, and having himself often been guilty of the very same crime for which he killed Philip Barton Key, is lionized and visited in prison, and overwhelmed with demonstrations of respect, from the Penobscot to the tide waters, while his wife is made the scapegoat and upon her solitary head break the thunders of that society which strews its flowers over the grave of Key, and bedews with sympathetic tears the unclean and bloody hand of Sickles.

It may be that Mrs. Sickles is not deserving much pity or forbearance; but at the worst she cannot be more debased than the two criminals who have received such tokens of special honor. Why should one of the guilty parties be caressed and treated with respect, and the other despised and execrated? Yet even in cases of acknowledged seductions of female innocence, where the pure affections of some confiding and generous maiden are artfully converted into the instruments of her destruction, the immeasurable villian who works her ruin is taken by the hand by gallant men and even by modest women, while the victim who loved him with a love boundless in its depth and self-sacrifice, and whom he has cast off as carelessly and more contemptously than he would a withered flower, is excommunicated from society, avoided as a moral leper, thrown down a bottomless abyss of scorn and shame where never again shall the sunshine of hope visit her eyes, or a soothing voice of passion console her sorrows. This is one of the mysteries of life, one of those amazing wrongs and inequalities which can neither be justified nor explained.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

REDEEMING A NOTE.—The Okoloma (Miss.) News tells the following story:

"Old P. is well known in some parts as one who never pays a debt if it can be avoided. Has plenty of money; and is a jolly, rollicking old chap. Gets pretty drunk occasionally, when of course some friend takes care of him.

A few days since he fell into the hands of a friend who held his note for a sum of money, and as it was a last chance, the friend dived into old P.'s wallet, took out the amount of the note, and put the note where the money had been.

When he awoke to consciousness, as was his wont, he took out his wallet to count how much money he was out. Finding his purse almost depleted he thundered,

'How in the deuce did I spend so much money?'

'You paid off that note I held,' answered the friend.

'Well,' muttered old P., quietly stowing away his wallet, 'I must have been very drunk!'

A fellow was brought to King James I., and it was said that he could eat a whole sheep, at a meal. "What else can he do," said the king, "more than any other man?" "Nothing," was the reply. "Hang him, then," said James, "for 'tis a pity a man should live who eats the share of twenty men, and can do no more than one."

WILLIAM TELL OUTDONE.—We saw a sportsman of this city, on Saturday last, shoot an apple from the head of a friend, with a rifle. The apple was plumped neatly through the centre, and the young man who had made a target of himself seemed to regard the matter as a very good joke! By request we omit giving names, but vouch for the truth of the statement. The distance was about fifteen feet, and we were shown two apples that had been hit in the same way previous to our arrival.—*Hartford Courant.*

Passage of a Bill to Divide California.—Pacific Railroad Convention.

ST. LOUIS, April 20.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates to the 28th ult., has arrived.

The State Legislature had gone on a visit to Oakland.

The bill to divide the State of California has passed the House.

The House has also passed a bill calling a convention of delegates from California, Oregon, Washington and Arizona, to consider a plan for the construction of a Pacific railroad.

Business was dull at San Francisco and the markets unchanged.

A HEAVY VERDICT.—Seven thousand dollars have been awarded the administrators of Eben N. French by a jury in Burlington, Vt. In 1855 a locomotive on the Burlington and Canada line exploded, killing Mr. French, a passenger. The administrators of the deceased brought the action for damages.

From the New York Day Book.

Free Negroes in Kentucky--A New Proposition.

MADISONVILLE, KY., April 8, 1859.

The letter of Col. Jacobs, in the Day Book of the 2d inst., suits this latitude admirably. Although we are not cursed to the same extent that Maryland is, yet we feel it slowly stealing upon us. Some eighteen months since I wrote an article upon this subject and submitted it to one of our leading Democratic journals, but it was not published because it was objectionable! In it I suggested the propriety of colonizing them in the Abolition States—that is, for those States that prefer such a course to a reduction to slavery.—The 90,000 free negroes of Maryland emptied out in Boston would purify the air in that putrid city. All the free negroes of the South so emptied out would obstruct the passage of the undergound railroad. At this time I am aspiring to the Legislature of Kentucky, from this (Hopkins) county, and if elected, the ball shall be put in motion at the next session of the Legislature. All that we could do at the ensuing session would be to give the subject a thorough investigation, and be ready to act hereafter with decision. I am not for rash action in the case, though I am satisfied that sooner or later the entire South will be forced to consider the propriety of no longer permitting free negroes to remain among our slaves. You will please give us an opinion as to whether Massachusetts would willingly receive a colony of free negroes from the slave holding States.

It would be no more than Massachusetts deserves to send her all the free negroes in every section of the Union. It would cure her of the nonsense about Abolitionism in a very short time, but as soon as she found them detrimental to her interests, she would send them out of the State, as she already has poor white people from Europe. The true course to deal with free negroes is, no doubt, the one suggested by Col. Jacobs in his admirable letter. A negro is naturally subordinate to white men, and it is contrary to just law, human or divine, to deprive him of that protection which a master affords. It is not the fault of the negro that he has been bereft of this protection, and hence it is the duty of the white men to restore it.

☞A Philadelphia correspondent of the New York Tribune, tells the following remarkable story of a surgical monstrosity:

A surgical monstrosity was recently dissected at the Jefferson Medical College, the like of which is unknown in the annals of human deformities. A child seven months old, was brought to the College Hospital from the western part of the State, having appended to its left cheek a large mass of flesh, somewhat resembling a tumor. This mass grew more rapidly than the child itself. At birth it was no larger than an apple, but when brought here last month it was nearly a foot long. Its surface was neither smooth nor regular, but was divided into several globular masses, while pulsation was distinctly perceptible, regular and uninterrupted, from forty to a hundred beats a minute. It was traversed by a large artery, showing that it was largely supplied with blood. The tumor was connected to the child's cheek by a peculiar caul like membrane, pierced with holes, and its presence was a source of constant irritation to the child, though supported by the mother's hand. How to remove this huge tumor without destroying the life of the child was the great surgical problem.—The parents, warned of the danger, were yet extremely anxious to have the frightful parasite taken off. Dr. Pancoast, under whose charge the patient had been placed, decided that the use of the knife would result in a fearful hemorrhage and determined to divide the caul-like membrane by using a French surgical instrument, the ecraseur, which by forcing down the skin, and bruising the vessels thoroughly before the chain of the instrument cuts through the mass, effectually prevents all serious bleeding. The operation was performed in the presence of an immense assemblage of medical men, students and others.

The child was placed under the influence of ether, when all the pulsation in the parasite was observed to cease. The instrument being applied, the chain was rapidly worked until the parts were well compressed, and afterwards very slowly. In fifteen minutes the tumor came away with the instrument, the chain having worked through the connecting membrane, while scarcely a drop of blood followed the removal, and but one small vessel required a ligature. The surface left on the cheek was about two inches square, and the tumor weighed two and a half pounds.—The whole operation was entirely successful, and the child lives and has entirely recovered. But the extraordinary part remains to be told. The tumor thus taken off was found to contain a living child, imperfectly developed, it is true but, still a living child. Fingers were seen, and a portion of a rudimentary arm. The intestines were well developed, and no doubt was entertained of its being a male child. A body, presumed to be the heart, contained, imperfectly formed, auricles and ventricles. The mesenteric arteries and veins were of large size. The dissecting knife came repeatedly in contact with the osseous matter of a rudimentary skeleton. Fat was found in large quantities everywhere. It was in fact a repetition of the Siamese Twins, only less perfectly developed. These results were received with pround astonishment by the crowded audience who witnessed the operation. The case is said to be unique in the annals of human malformation.

A person following close behind a couple returning from a juvenile party at a fashionable residence in Pittsfield, a few weeks since, happened to overhear the young gentleman thus address his companion, in a voice of the tenderest solicitude:

"Charlotte Angelina, you must not set your youthful affections on me, for I am doomed to an early grave—mother says that I am troubled with worms."

An involuntary cough from the listener interrupted the self-devoting reply, which, of course, was leaping to Charlotte Angelina's lips.

☞A Nebraska paper says that slavery is already established is the Pike's Peak region, that the Mexicans are there with peons, and that Southerners are on their way with slaves, from every Sorthern State.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

THOMAS W. ATKIN, EDITOR.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, May 5, 1859.

Rail Road Speaking.

The undersigned proposes to address the people of Buncombe County at the following times and places, on the subject of a County Subscription to the French Broad Rail Road:

At Whitson's Mills, Saturday	May 14.
Cathey's Store, Hominy, Thursday,	" 19.
Shipman's, Beat Creek, Saturday	" 21.
Weaver's Store, Reems Creek, Thursday,	" 26
Turkey Creek Muster Ground, Saturday	" 28.

The friends and opponents of the proposed subscription are alike invited to attend.

Will the friends of the Road see that these appointments are generally made known to the respective neighborhoods, and urge the people to turn out, and hear, that they may be prepared to vote understandingly?

THOS. W. ATKIN,
Editor of News.

The County Subscription.

The first Thursday in June, four weeks from to-day, the people of Buncombe County will be called upon to say at the ballot-box whether they are willing to make a County Subscription of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars to aid in the construction of the French Broad Rail Road.

We have, heretofore, briefly alluded to this matter,—pointed out some of the advantages which would attend the construction of this Road, and explained the nature of the subscription which the Magistrates have proposed to make. We desire now to do so more at length, and to ask the earnest attention of the people of the county to the subject. We are more anxious to do so from the fact that grossly false statements have been made, and many honest and patriotic men grievously misled on the subject.

We would remark, too, at the outset, that we have no interest in this matter beyond that of the humblest citizen of the county, and our course has been prompted solely by a desire to promote what we conceive to be the best interests of the people at large.—Whatever affects the community, affects us. Here our lot has been cast, from choice, and here we expect to live and die. The interests of the people are our interests. When they prosper, we hope to share it;—when they suffer, we bear our part. And when we give our voice for this County Subscription, we are fully aware that in addition to paying for our private stock (small though it be) we shall have to bear our proportion of the tax which may be necessary to meet the interest on the County Subscription.

There is that in the word *taxation* which is unpleasant to us all; but in the present case, we think the idea of taxation has been made prominent at the expense of truth and fairness. The people have been told that the tax to meet this subscription would be ruinous. Now let us look calmly and dispassionately at the facts, and if the enemies of the Road are right, and the tax would indeed prove ruinous, we say to the people in all candor, vote it down. But if we find that the tax is such that the people can pay it with ease and without embarrassment, why then let us bid the glorious work a hearty God speed.

It is proposed to make a County Subscription of $125,000. To raise this money, the county would issue Bonds, due at the end of thirty years. The only money, then, which would be called for is the interest on the Bonds, which would be sold and the money raised as the work progressed. Suppose, for example, that the Road is five years in building, the county would be called upon to throw into market and sell each year $25,000 worth of Bonds. To meet the interest on these Bonds, the county would have to raise by taxation, the first year, $1,500; the second year, $3,000; the third year, $4,500; the fourth year, $6,000; the fifth year, $7,500.—Bear in mind, that the principal of the debt is not due until the end of thirty years; so that, in no event, can the amount required exceed the $7,500 per annum. Who will have the hardihood to say that Buncombe—strong as she is in all the elements of wealth and prosperity—cannot pay this amount?—But there is another view to be taken of it. Once this enterprise is secure—once the public confidence is established in the success of the Road, there is no estimate too fabulous to put upon the measure of prosperity which would open up before us. We have the finest climate and best water in the known world; and already hundreds of wealthy and enterprising men from the low country are looking out for situations among us. Several have been in Asheville within the past ten days. Put this work under contract, and this romantic and beautiful region will swarm with persons in search of locations, bringing with them not only wealth, but refinement, intelligence and moral worth—contributing to the development of our resources, and adding largely to the material value of everything in our midst. The result must be, as it has been everywhere else, a great enhancement in the value of every species of property and labor, and an increased demand, at greatly augmented prices, for all industrial resources of the country.

Not only so, but the Road, when finished, which it can be inside of five years, will pay a profit which will not only relieve the people of a tax to meet the interest, but will pay a dividend sufficient to create a sinking fund that will enable the county to redeem her Bonds before they fall due. The Road *must* be a paying Road, or the history of such improvements is not to be relied on as a guide. It will be a short Road, connecting the Atlantic with the rich valley of the Mississippi, and over it will pour a travel and trade unparalelled, we sincerely believe, by any similar Road in the United States. We here venture the prediction, that in less than ten years from the completion of this Road, its stock will command a higher premium than that of any Road in the world. So strong is our faith in this, that had we a million of dollars one half of it would be freely invested in stock in the French Broad Road. We could desire to leave our children no better inheritance than stock in this Road.

It has been said, however, that there is danger of the county losing what she may subscribe—that the work may be commenced, eat up the money subscribed, and never be completed. It is a sufficient answer to this to say, that the Directors are every one heavy stockholders, and that just in proportion as the county pays, they have to pay; and in proportion as the county suffers, if at all, they must suffer. They have the strongest motive for managing the work prudently and cautiously—*self interest*. But the Directors do not propose doing anything at all, until enough is secured to render the success of the work certain. The object is to ascertain what amount of private and county stock can be secured, what can be had in the adjoining States, and then, after a careful survey, and accurate calculation of all the chances and probabilities, determine whether the work shall go forward. If it is found that enough has not, and cannot be obtained, the Directors will of course, however reluctantly, abandon the work, and county as well as private subscriptions, amount to nothing. On the other hand, if it is ascertained that the means can certainly be had, the whole line will be put under contract, and busy times at once be ushered in. Can any reasonable man object to this? Will any man who lives in glorious "Old Buncombe" throw obstacles in the way of a scheme so reasonable, so prudent, so safe? We hope not.

There is another consideration that ought not to be overlooked. The Directors have passed a resolution to the effect that the County Subscription shall be *worked out in the County*. Thus giving the tax payer, if he desires it, *employment at home* at *good wages*. How many poor men are there in Buncombe, who cannot obtain constant employment; or who, if they find work, have to take the pay in some sort of barter? Will such a man object to paying a few cents additional tax every year, when it furnishes him employment all the time, at good prices, and pays him in *cash* every month? Surely not.

An objection has been made to the Charter allowing the State, whenever she may extend the Western North Carolina Road to this point, to take the French Broad Road from this place to Paint Rock, and make it a part of the W. N. C. Rail Road; and it has been said that the State could take the Road without paying one cent for it! This is so preposterous that it really looks like it ought to refute itself. The truth is, the State has the right to require the French Broad Road to sell it the Northern end of the Road, so as to complete the Extension of the Western North Carolina Road to the Tennessee line, but before she can do so, she must finish the N. C. Road to this place. The Road will not reach Morganton until 1861, and will, in all probability, *never reach Asheville*, so that the privilege which the State has reserved to herself is a *dead letter*. But suppose the State should at her own expense (which no one believes she ever will do,) complete the W. N. C. Road to Asheville, before she could require the French Broad Company to sell her the Northern end of their Road, she must first *pay the Company every dollar that the road cost.*

Admit, for argument sake, that these contingencies shall all happen—that the State will complete the road to this point from Morganton at her own cost, that she will pay the French Broad Company for their Road, and take it, we do not see how we are to suffer by it. It will give us two Roads instead of one, and pay us back about one half the money that the French Broad originally cost. Is that an argument against the work? We think not, verily.

In conclusion, we ask the people to take this whole matter and review it carefully—to think for themselves, and act with reference not only to their own interests, but also the interests of their children who are to come after them. Let them remember that we are now "ditched around" by railroads—that our trade and prosperity are suffering because of the absence of the facilities enjoyed by our neighbors, who are monopolizing the traffic and business by which we formerly prospered,—that we *must* do something, and do it quickly, or abandon the homes we love so well, and reluctantly swell the tide of emigration which has already robbed us of many of our best citizens. There is no such thing as standing still. We are retrograding, unless we are advancing. Ponder these things, fellow-citizens, and act as becometh proud, intelligent, and high toned freemen, and we shall bow to your decision whatever it may be.

The Agricultural Society.

Our readers will remember that we casually alluded to this subject in a former issue, and in which we noticed the action of the Society at its last meeting, during the week of our late Superior Court.

We wish now to add a few words to what has already been said. As will be seen on reference to an advertisement in another column, it only requires the small sum of one dollar to constitute membership in this Society; and we submit to the farmers of the county if this is not a small pecuniary investment, in comparison to the advantages of such an organization, permanently established in our midst. By a resolution passed on the last night of the adjourned meeting, the 21st and 22d of October were selected as the time for holding the next Fair, and the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Arrangements, and charged with the preparation of the Fair Grounds, &c.: Wm. R. Baird, N. W. Woodfin, A. T. Summey, J. L. Henry and A. S. Merrimon.

For the information of some of the old members, who may probably still suppose themselves in full fellowship with the Society, we will state that it requires the sum of one dollar, *annually* paid to the Secretary and Treasurer, to continue their membership. The constitution provides that "no member shall be entitled to the privileges of the Society who is in arrears for dues." The object of this is simply to comply with the requisitions of the statute making an annual appropriation of fifty dollars out of the State Treasury, provided the same amount is annually paid into the hands of the Secretary and Treasurer of each county organization applying for the State bounty.

But twenty four of the old members have paid since the reorganization of the Society, and of course we cannot obtain the help proffered by the State until twenty six more shall come up and renew their membership.

Surely the farmers of old Buncombe will not allow the organization to fall through, when so slight an effort will place it upon a permanent foundation. The small sum required will be like "casting bread upon the waters"—it will return in threefold measure, for every member stands a chance of obtaining a handsome premium, in addition to the privilege of participating in the yearly festival of industry, art, and good taste, and beholding the fine exhibitions of improved stock, and well tilled farms.

There is another advantage attending this organization, which farmers would do well to remember. Every one who makes an improvement in the productions of the soil, is required to furnish the Society a written statement of the means employed, which written statement is read in the presence of all the members; they thereby receiving the benefit of the experience of each other.

If there remains a surplus in the Treasury after all expenses are paid, the members receive it in good agricultural periodicals.

At each annual meeting of the Society there will be delivered an address upon agriculture and its improvement, by some competent person.

We hope farmers, and all interested, will take this matter into consideration. The Secretary requests us to urge upon those who contemplate becoming members of the Society, to send to him immediately their names, accompanied with one dollar, so that the required sum can be made up and the appropriation from the State secured by the first of June, at which time the list of premiums will be prepared.

Acquittal of Mr. Sickles.

The trial of Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, for killing Key, was concluded on the 26th ult. The jury, after an absence of an hour and a half, brought in a verdict of "not guilty," and Sickles was immediately discharged. Great rejoicing, the papers tell us, was manifested throughout the city. In the evening, a large procession of citizens, headed by a band of music, serenaded Sickles, his counsel, and several of his warmest friends. So endeth the bloody and discraceful drama. One good result, it is to be hoped, will be realized by this acquittal: it will teach free lovers that the law does not guarantee them protection in their piratical and lecherous crusades into the domestic circle of an unsuspecting friend. The sympathies of the people are unquestionably with Sickles, and with the moral sense of the community in his favor, a man may bid defiance to all the statutes in the land.

ANOTHER PAPER.—Rev. L. F. Siler proposes to publish a paper at Franklin, Macon county, to be called the "Franklin Observer." To be neutral in politics. Mr. Siler has the ability to make a good paper.

☞ We had a call on Saturday last, from Rev. W. C. Graves, Editor of the Religious Intelligencer, at Morristown, Tenn., and Presiding Elder of the Rogersville District.—We were gratified at an opportunity to make his acquaintance. His appearance pleases us much.

CORRECTION.—In the list of arrivals at Gudger's Hotel, last week, our compositor omitted the names of "Col. J. A. Dickson, Burke; W. L. Tate, and J. M. Patton, Asheville."—It is of no great importance, but we prefer to make things all right.

A Screw Loose.

Our subscribers at Fayetteville, N. C., inform us that not more than one paper in three reaches them. They ask us to remedy the evil. Now wouldn't we, if we could; but if we can't, how can we? We have tried to teach postmasters, and every body else, the beauty of honesty, but like all great teachers, we have often realized the sad truth that we were "casting pearls before swine." We mail our papers regularly, and there our power in the matter stops. We do entreat our post office friends, generally, to let the News slide—keep it moving, until it reaches its proper destination, and, as in duty bound, their humble petitioner will ever pray, &c.

FINE TOBACCO.—Messrs. Patton & Young, of the Variety Store, have laid upon our table a plug of very superior chewing tobacco. Lovers of the weed, who want something really fine, would do well to call on them and get a supply.

☞ The people of Raleigh, N. C. have been considerably excited by the discovery of a conspiracy to assassinate the Mayor of the city, which only failed from a lack of courage in one of the conspirators. The guilty parties have been bound over to answer the charge.

The Greenville and Columbia Railroad.

The stockholders of this Company met a few days since at Columbia, South Carolina. The reports of the officers have been published, and make a satisfactory showing of increased business during the past year. The amount of receipts above the expenses was $48,037.42. The President says:

"The debt of the Company is not yet at all funded, a small amount still remains as a floating debt. The bonds ordered to be issued, if sold at a fair price, are sufficient to cover the debt, so that in the judgment of the board it would be unwise and unnecessary to make a further issue of bonds. We are also of opinion that, if from any casuality or press of circumstances it should become necessary to issue an additional amount of bonds, good faith requires that the bonds already ordered to be issued should have a preference and prior lien upon the road to any subsequently to be issued, except it be to discharge those already having a lien.

"It is also the deliberate judgment of the board that, as soon as the first bonds fall due, the mortgage, which is the only lien upon the road, should be discharged by the payment of the debt secured by it and that then all the bond creditors should be equally secured in their debt. In order to meet objections to the bonds which had some effect upon them in reducing the price, we felt it to be our duty, in the form of resolutions, to publish our opinions as expressed above, which we trust will meet your approbation.

"It is with pleasure that we can say that throughout the pressure in money matters, the credit of the Company has remained good, and that it is now fair. In maintaining this sound state of credit we have been greatly indebted to John S. Ryan, of the city of Charleston, whom we selected as our broker. We have upon all occasions, when we needed aid, found him willing, active and efficient."

A large amount of work has been done in repairs, and in two years nearly eighty miles have been railed with timber. The road is in good order.

Interesting from Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 26.

For some days past negotiations have been going on here between chiefs of the regular Democracy and those of the Douglas wing of the party, including Mr. Douglas himself, broadly foreshadowing the following Presidential programme:

1. The reunion of the two factions upon a compromise on the question of slavery in the Territories, which will leave the exclusive supervision of the subject to the Supreme Court—the right of the Southern people to settle in the Territories with their slave property remaining as affirmed by the Dred Scott decision.

2. Two Democratic National Conventions in 1860—the work of the Charleston Convention to be limited to the reunion of the party upon a new platform. The second convention, in this event, will probably be fixed for September, and in the city of New York. By that time the chiefs of the party will have discovered their most reliable candidate and the weak points in the enemy's lines.

A sagacious and sensible programme, you will admit. The Democracy, like a hard-up merchant, will be benefitted by an extension of time. And the plan foreshadowed is said to meet the cordial assent of Mr. Douglas.—Forney holds out; but Douglass concurring, Forney must surrender, or, with a mere corporal's guard, be left out in the cold.—Mr. Douglas, should the plan be adopted, will take down his forces to Charleston in good faith, and will not introduce himself as a candidate. Of all things the postponement of the Democratic Presidential nomination till September, 1860, will thus contribute to fuse the party and confuse the opposition, for they will be left to fight in the dark with all their weak points exposed to the batteries of the Democracy. In the meantime this great financial and commercial reaction will lift the administration out of its financial troubles, and make it a solid bulwark of defence for all factions of the party.

More anon. It is enough for the present, that the wrangling chiefs of that party are beginning to comprehend their follies and their danger, and are actively consulting upon a practical basis of reunion, which may sweep the country in 1860, in a general revival and reunion of the tenacious Democracy.—*Correspondence New York Herald.*

Give a man brains and riches, and he is a king; give him brains without riches and he is a slave; give him riches without brains and he is a fool.

It may be a question not easy to decide, whether an individual entitled to no sort of respect, has a right to respect himself.

The National Democracy.

We copy the following sound and sensible article from the Council Bluff (Iowa) Bugle of the 6th inst. It contains many facts which should not be forgotten:

It would be strange indeed, if the Administration of James Buchanan, like that of all former democratic Presidents, should be able to do, or should propose to do anything that would meet the approbation of the odds and ends of all parties, associated together for the purpose of opposing it. No matter what is done, or proposed to be done, in reference to our foreign policy, the party now opposing the Administration, called the black republican party, are sure to come up in solid phalanx in opposition to it. In every measure proposed by the President, they pretend to see the bankruptcy of the country, and forthwith commence manufacturing a panic to use as electioneering capital during the next Presidential election. If he proposes a loan for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Government, our Government is at once proclaimed bankrupt and sure and certain destruction awaits it; unless a change of rulers takes place. If he vetoes an unjust and unconstitutional bill, a great excitement is attempted to be gotten up over the "one man power," and it is heralded from one end of the Union to the other, that the liberties of the country are about to be usurped, and that the democratic President exercises more power than the Autocrat of Russia, and cares as little for the welfare of our citizens as did a Nero for the welfare of the citizens of Rome.

This is the same old song. It has been sung to various tunes ever since the inauguration of President Jefferson, and it will continue to be sung by the *outs*, the odds and ends, so long as this nation shall endure. Such having been the practice of the opposition to the democracy ever since its organization, we can see no reason why the Administration of James Buchanan should be made an exception to the general rule.

Every democratic President has been charged with ruining the country. It was charged when Gen. Jackson vetoed the United States Bank bill that the country was ruined. When he removed the deposites great was the weeping and wailing for our ruined country; and when he issued the *specie circular* he extinguished the last spark of life; and our poor, ruined country was done for; but strange to say, notwithstanding the prophecies of the wise, the pretended lamentations of hypocrites, and the trembling and wailing of fools, the country survived, and went on prospering and to prosper.

It is a source of gratification to know, and the past history of our country shows the fact, that notwithstanding the continued opposition to, and condemnation of, all democratic measures by the party in opposition to the democracy, sometimes under one name and sometimes under another, and the prophecy of the ruin of the country if the democratic party was not overthrown and forever prostrated, yet, under the wise policy of her democratic presidents, she has grown and prospered throughout the entire period of our national history.

It is true that other parties have had temporary possession of the government, and have administered its affairs for brief periods. It is also true that they have all passed away, and, without an exception, have failed to leave upon the records of the country a measure of their policy as evidence that they ever had an existence.

But the history of the democratic party is entirely different. Every stage of our country's progress is marked upon her statute books by some great and wise measures originated and carried through by the democratic party.

In view of all these facts, let every democrat hold fast to the good old faith—stick to principles, and ignore all quarrels about men, and the country will still be safe and democracy triumphant, the prophecies, weeping, and wailing of black republicans to the contrary notwithstanding.

☞ Some idea of the results of railroad competition may be formed from the following item:

The contest between the Baltimore and Ohio, Pennsylvania, Central, Erie, and New Central Railroads, in the transportation of cattle and other live stock, which has been at full tide for some time past, has actually culminated, on the part of the New York Central Road, in carrying stock for nothing. Orders to that effect were issued at Albany on Friday.

☞ The Salisbury Watchman, speaking of the proceedings of Concord Presbytery, which met at Third Creek Church in Rowan on the 14th inst., says:

"The ministers (and their flocks) formely of the New School Branch of the Presbyterian church at Hendersonville, N. C., were, on examination, received into membership of this Presbytery. The case of J. B. Thomas, a ruling elder in Siloam Church, Iredell county, was tried on Saturday morning. He was charged on the authority of "common rumor," with a variety, of offences, not one of which was proven, and the Presbytery acquitted him without a dissenting voice.

The case against M. Brown, a ruling elder in the church at this place, was also tried on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Brown was unanimously acquitted.

A MODEL VERDICT.—Out in Calhoun county, Ill., a body was found with the head severed from the trunk recently.—A coroner's jury was empanelled, and rendered the following verdict:

"Kerener's Verdick.—Wee, the jurors, finde the deseezed cum to deth by the Hands of sum Purson unnon with unlawful weeping named ax."

☞ The learned Russians connected with the college at Pekin have recently announced that, according to the last census returns, China contains a population of four hundred and fifty-five millions.

SMALLPOX.—Twenty cases of smallpox are reported in the village of Columbia, Henry county, Alabama, and the disease was increasing in violence and spreading rapidly to other counties.

Judge Wilson.

Judge Wilson, the inflexible and excellent Judge of the U. S. District Court for Northern Ohio, (says the Richmond *Dispatch*,) has drawn upon himself the complimentary hatred of the abolitionists for consigning to jail the fanatical Oberlin crew, concerned in rescuing a slave from the officers of the law. The denunciations of the enemies of society are the highest praise that an honest man need desire. Oberlin is the great nursery of abolitionism and of every other ism in the West. It is a college in which male and female, black and white, are all received, and mingle indiscriminately. Many years ago, Delazon Smith, one of the students, withdrew from the institution, and published a revelation of its mysteries, entitled "Oberlin Unmasked." It was a horrid recital of crime and hypocrisy, enough to make a man blush for his species.

It is not surprising to learn that the saintly professors of this institution, whom Judge Wilson has sent to jail, are making martyrs of themselves, and endeavoring to cheat the public with the idea, that they are like Paul and Silas, and the other apostles, when cast into prison. They forget that one of those apostles declared that it was no glory to a man if he suffered as a thief, or a busybody in other men's matters. The apostles never stole servants, nor resisted the law, nor preached abolition, but on the contrary, required obedience to masters, to the laws, and declared that the "powers that be are ordained."

"NOT GUILTY."—We record, says the Pee Dee (Georgetown) Times, with sincere pleasure that the jury of the Echo Slaver trials, after retiring about an hour, returned a verdict of not guilty. Any other verdict would simply have been tantamount to a condemnation by the jury of themselves. To say that it is contrary to the constitution and the law of the land is nonsense. The constitution with which we entered the Union has been violated and nullified time and again by the Northern portion of our political copartnership, and it is therefore no longer binding to us. If then the people of the South want more slaves, they are at liberty to import them, any law to the contrary notwithstanding, and we would merely say to those who wish to engage in the traffic, to be careful only to observe strictly the kindly laws of humanity. We consider any prohibitory legislative enactment on the subject as the least objection to the re opening of the African slave trade. That is our position in a few words.

Problems for Know Nothing Pundits.

If a Know Nothing Clerk of the House of Representatives, "elected by the allied Opposition," can make $50,000 in two years out of an office with a salary of $3,500 per annum, how much would the same party make if they had possession of all the offices of government for four years?

If two Know Nothing office holders in Tennessee pocket over forty thousand dollars, how much would be stolen if they should obtain entire control of the State treasury?

If, as Col. Netherland contends, it would be "all right" for the general government to spend one hundred millions of dollars annually, provided it was "honestly expended," what additional amount would be "dishonestly expended" under an Opposition administration, with such men as Matteson, and Welch, and Collum, and Burton, in office?

If, as Mr. Bell thinks, "one hundred millions a year might be *economically* expended in the administration of government," how much could Mr. Bell and the southern wing of his party manage to dispose of with the Black Republicans to help them *economize?*

Judging from the fact that the Black Republicans have almost rendered the State governments which they control, bankrupt, and that the Know Nothings in Tennessee have plundered the State treasury and the people to the amount of forty thousand dollars, what would be the consequence if the "united Opposition," composed of Black Republicans and Know Nothings, had control of the Federal Government?

Since a majority of the Opposition have voted for all the extravagant legislation which has increased the expenditures of government so enormously, and the body of the Democracy have generally resisted such legislation, what good object can be accomplished by turning out a Democratic administration to give place to the Opposition? Do the advocates of this policy desire to give Mr. Bell, and Col. Netherland an opportunity of practicing *economy*, at the rate of a hundred millions a year?

If a single Opposition House of Representatives can squander one hundred and thirteen millions of dollars in spite of the votes of the Democrats, how much would they spend if there were no Democrats in Congress to watch them?

We hope some of the learned Know Nothing organs and orators, "who know how to read, write, and cipher," will give us a solution of these problems at an early day.—*Nashville Union and American.*

WHAT PETER DID.—A teacher one day, endeavoring to make a pupil understand the nature and application of a passive verb, said:

"A passive verb is expressive of the nature of receiving an action: as, "Peter is beaten. Now, what did Peter do?"

"Well, I don't know," answered the boy, pausing a moment, with the gravest countenance possible, "without he hollered!"

Steamboat Explosion.

MEMPHIS, TENN., April 26.

The steamer St. Nicholas has exploded.—The Boat and cargo is a total loss. Forty-two persons killed and missing, mostly those connected with the boat.

The Sixth District.

We learn from the last Western *Sentinel*, that Hon. A. M. Scales, the Democratic candidate, and Gen. J. M. Leach, the Know Nothing candidate for Congress in the Sixth district, met at Danbury on Tuesday last, and discussed for several hours the issues in the canvass. The *Sentinel* says Mr. Scales maintained and established the following points:

"1 That the Democratic party is the only true, sound and national party of the country.

2. That all the leading, great measures by which this nation has been fostered, built up, made the greatest, mightiest nation in wealth and power upon the face of the earth, have been democratic measures. Such as opposition to federalism, the consolidation of the powers of government, the doctrine of State rights, the extension of Territory, the accumulation of new States, opposition to unequal and unfair taxation, rigid economy in the administration of the affairs of the government.

3. That the Black Republican party is the only party from which the Democracy has the least to fear. There being no other party in the country, in a national point of view, that has a name, a character, an existence.

4. That the positions assumed by Gen. Leach are one and the same with those assumed by Seward and the rankest abolitionists of the North for the purpose of breaking down Buchanan's Administration.

5. If the late Congress and the present Administration have been extravagant, the Democratic party cannot be held responsible for it. The mass of the party voting all the while against every wild and reckless scheme of appropriation. While on the other hand the mass of the Black Republicans, aided by the Whigs, or Southern "Opposition," have thrust upon Congress and the country the most iniquitous measures, with a studied design of defeating the Administration, and of getting themselves into power.

6. That Gen. Leach and the "Opposition" are wholly unreliable and characterized by but a single feature, that of a blind hatred of the party in power. Three years ago they said that the old Whig party was "rotten and corrupt to the core;" that the Democratic party was corrupt, and the Know Nothing party was the only party that could save the country. They came to the contest. They were beaten, utterly demolished, broken up root and branch. They then changed their names, called themselves the true Americans, and under this cognomen came again to the field, raised the alarm, declared that the Pope, the Catholic and the foreigner were about to take the country.—Disaster again overtook them, and at once we heard the cry that they had become distribution Democrats, and that the salvation of the country depended upon the distribution of the public lands. Failing in all these favorite schemes, they come forward now under the new style and title of "Opposition," charging the Democracy with extravagance and of plundering the government by the passage of appropriation bills, when their own Representatives, aided by those of the Black Republicans, have been mainly instrumental in the enactment of the very measures of which they so loudly complain, and did it with the studied design of making capital for the present campaign. They were false in the beginning. They have been false in every instance. They are false now. The public crib has been their only ambition, the spoils of office their only aim.

Mr. Scales said that as a representative he had endeavored to do his duty, that he had studied the interest of his constituents, that he had labored to decide upon the merits of every question upon which he had been called to vote, that he had voted according to the dictates of his mind and conscience, that he had opposed every scheme of extravagance, and done under all circumstances what he believed to be right."

Gen. Leach dwelt at length on what he called the "extravagance" of the administration; and yet in the next breath he advocated the pension bill which was defeated at the last session, and which if it had passed, would have taken from the treasury at one sweep, some twenty-five millions. In one breath he denounces "extravagance," and in the next he proposes to add enormously to the national expenditures. But this is a fair specimen of Gen. Leach's consistency. No doubt if the pension bill had passed, he would have denounced it as a most extravagant measure on the part of the Democratic party.

Mr. Leach, it seems, calls himself a Whig. When did he renegade back to the Whig fold? First a Whig then a Know Nothing, then a Whig, and all the time a Federalist. Let him go to Congress, and he will act, as Messrs. Gilmer and Vance have done more or less according to circumstances, with the Black Republicans. Are the people of the Sixth District prepared for that? Are they prepared to reject Alfred M. Scales for Gen. Leach? Never! We look forward with confidence not only to the campaign, but to the results of the campaign. We appeal to the Democrats of the District not only to re-elect their faithful representative, but to do it by an increased majority. They can, and we believe they will.—*Raleigh Standard.*

A Marrying Woman.—The New Orleans Crescent says: "The Marrying Woman is mated again. Last summer we mentioned the circumstance of a German widow in the third district marrying her fifth husband. A month or two afterward we published that the lady was again made a widow by the death of her fifth by yellow fever.—We have now to record that she is again a wife, having taken her sixth lawful husband in due form a few days ago. We forbear repeating the jokes to which this wedding has given rise. The people around look upon the sixth husband as a dead man sure before the summer's over, and say that the wedding should have been prevented by the police. Some of the lady's German friends say that she buried two husbands before leaving the old country. If this be true, the present husband is her eighth."

Adapt your means to your ends. Don't waste your time in trying to pick up eels with a pair of tongs.

"I have never," says Cobbett, "quite liked baker's bread, since I saw a great heavy fellow in a bake-house in France kneading bread with his feet."

The Value of a Bit of Knowledge.

In the Plaza, before St. Peter's at Rome, stands the most beautiful obelisk in the world. It was brought from the Circus of Nero, where it had laid buried for many ages. It was one entire piece of Egyptain marble, 72 feet high, 12 feet square at the base, and 8 feet square at the top, and is computed to weigh above 470 tons, and is supposed to be 3,000 years old. Much engineering skill was required to remove and erect this piece of art; and the celebrated architect, Domin co Fontaine, was selected and engaged by Pope Sextus V. to carry out the operation. A pedestal, 30 feet high, was built for its reception, and the obelisk brought to its base. Many were the ingenious contrivances prepared for the raising of it to its last resting place, all of which excited the deepest interest among the people. At length everything was in readiness, and a day appointed for the great event. A great multitude assembled to witness the ceremony; and the Pope, afraid that the clamor of the people might distract the attention of the architect, issued an edict containing regulations to be kept, and imposing the severest penalties on any one who should during the lifting of the gigantic stone, utter a single word.

Amidst suppressed excitement of feelings and breathless silence, the splendid monument was gradually raised to within a few inches of the top of the pedestal, when its upward motion ceased; it hung suspended, and could not be got further; the tackle was too slack, and there seemed to be no other way than to undo the great work already accomplished. The annoyed architect, in his perplexity, hardly knew how to act, while the silent people were anxiously watching every motion of his features to discover how the problem would be solved. In the crowd was an old British sailor; he saw the difficulty and how to overcome it, and with stentorian lungs he shouted, "Wet the ropes!" The vigilant police pounced on the culprit and lodged him in prison; the architect caught the magic words, he put his proposition in force, and the cheer of the people proclaimed the success of the great undertaking. Next day the British criminal was solemnly arraigned before his Holiness; his crime was undeniably proved, and the Pope in solemn language pronounced his sentence to be—that he should receive a pension annually during his lifetime.

These little facts stored up, from observation, can never do the owner any harm, and may some day be of great utility; and this story only proves the value of remembering small things as well as great ones, for nothing that is useful is too insignificant for man to know, and there is no knowledge that has not its use.

Senator Seward and Indiana.—The Weekly Visitor, an Opposition paper, published at Rising Sun, Indiana, has an elaborated leader on the Presidential question, in which it declares that the assertion that Seward could carry Indiana is ridiculous. It insists that the fifty thousand Opposition voters would withhold from him their support. No Fillmore men will go for him.

Humphrey Marshall.—The "Americans" of the Louisville (Ky) District have nominated Humphrey Marshall for Congress. If the Democrats of Louisville are not prevented from voting, by violence, Mr. Marshall stands a good chance of being beaten. Marshall is an able man, but a very violent partisan.

Death of George M. Bibb.—Hon. George M Bibb, of Kentucky, recently died at Georgetown, D. C., aged eighty two years. He was born in Virginia in 1777. He was Chief Justice of Kentucky in 1809 and again in 1824 or 1825. He was twice elected to the Senate of the United States, the last time when General Jackson was President. He was appointed Secretary of the Treasury under President Tyler in 1844.

Young men who go to balls will do well to remember that a ball should never close with a *reel*.

The worst feature on a man's face is his nose—when stuck in other people's business.

MARRIED,

At Hendersonville, on the 26th ult., by Rev. R. H. Chapman, D. D., Mr. Andrew Miller and Miss Annie Twitty.

Arrivals at the Eagle Hotel.

May 1st.

Rev. J. S. Burnett, Lady & Daughter, French Broad.
Miss Eliza Ray, Montrealle.
James M. Ray, "
B. A. Merrimon, City.
Miss Autrey, H. C. F. C.
" McKissick "
" Murphy, "
" Thomas, "
" Jeter, "
" Farr, "
" Dawkins "
" Nannie Palmer, Unionville, S. C.
James A. Moore, Spartanburg, "
Allen Mc. P. Hamby, " "
J. J. Thomas, Union District, "
M. T. Jeter, " "
T. J. Farr, " "
E. J. McKissick, " "
John McKissick, " "
A. R. Autrey, " "
N. A. Farnesworth, Mouth of Laurel.
J. H. Barkley, New York.
J. B. Eaves, Rutherfordton.
Miss Dawkins, H. C. F. C.

May 2d.

Dr. M. C. Kilgore, French Broad.
C. S. Greenleaf & Lady, Spartanburg, S. C.
D. Thompson Sims, Tryon.
W. F. Davidson, Swannanoa.
S. M. Young, "
G. Shelton, Tryon.
O. Richardson, Lawrens, S. C.
Mrs. Farnold " "
Jason Grier, Union District, S. C.
A. B. Murphy, " "
J. L. Chapman, Georgia.
Henry Huffface, Newberry, S. C.
W. C. Butler, " "
William S. Hamby, Hendersonville, N. C.
M. H. Johnston, "
F. A. Franum, Ala.
A. S. Ayre, "
W. G. Britain, Horse Shoe.
J. J. Osborn, " "
Henry Garren, Hendersonville.
O. R. Mills, "
John F. Terry Merritsville, S. C.
J. L. Battle, Washington, Tenn.
J. P. Hawkins, Lima, S. C.
J. D. Weaver, Rutherford.
P. H. Penland, Reems Creek.
J. A. Moore, Spartanburg, S. C.
Otis Wattles, Franklin.
A. L. Parton, "
Langdon Bowie, Jr. Charleston, S. C.
James A. Bowie, "
Col. W. M. Hardy, City.
Samuel C. Bryson, Hendersonville.
Rev. J. B. Marsh, Mars Hill.
Mrs. J. B. Marsh, "
Miss R. A. Lanier, Greensboro'.
James A. Johnston, Haywood.
W. W. McDowell, City.
A. Burgin, Swannanoa.
W. M. Shipp, Hendersonville.
W. C. Hill, Haywood.
Dr. Boyd, Trout House, Atlanta, Ga.
Miss Julia A. Corpening, City.
T. T. Patton, Pleasant Retreat.
W. R Young, City.
T. W. Murrell, "
A. M. Alexander, French Broad.
James M. Ray Montrealla.
John Bomar, Lady & Servt., Bivingsville, S. C.
Miss Bell Bomar, H. C. F. C.
David Stradley, Hendersonville.
Dr. Cooper & Brother, Cane Creek.
Jas. W. Bondurant, New York.
Thomas B. Bondurant, Va.
George T. Atkins, New York.
J. A. Himes, Shufordsville,
Master James Frip, Mr. Lee's School.
S. M. Dawkins & Servt., Union District, S. C.
J. L. Gray. Rutherfordton.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

APRIL 25th, 1859.

HOPKINS, HULL & ATKINSON,
258 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE.

Ask the attention of buyers to a new and desirable lot of *DRESS GOODS just opened.* Also, to their large and general stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

We will offer inducements to *Merchants wishing to replenish their stock.*
Special and prompt attention given to orders.
HOPKINS, HULL & ATKINSON.
251 Baltimore St., Baltimore.

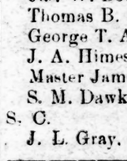
5 Cents Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber on the 27th ult a bound boy named Riley Tenent. The above reward, but no thanks, will be given for his delivery to me. JOHN H. PLEMMONS.
May 5, 1859.

Pressed for Money!

ALL persons indebted to J. H. Gudger for board, will please come forward and pay up immediately.
After the 1st day of May all regular boarders will be required to settle up monthly, and all transient boarders to settle daily.
J. H. GUDGER.
April 25th, 1859. 3m

NEWTON ACADEMY.



THE session at this Academy will commence on the 3d Monday of May next under the charge of Rev. JACOB HOOD as Principal whose reputation as a Teacher is well known throughout this country.
The session will continue five months, and the following rates of Tuition will be charged viz:

Orthography, Reading, Writing and Primary Arithmetic, per session,	$ 6 00
Geography, English Grammar, & Arithmetic *continued*,	8 00
All other English Branches,	10 00
Latin, French and Greek,	12 00
Contingent fee, payable in advance,	1 00

Tuition due at the end of the session, and will be charged from the time of entrance to the close of the session. Deduction made only in cases of continued sickness.
This Academy is a beautiful new Building, situate on the Plank Road, one and one quarter of a mile south of Asheville on an elevated position, near to a *good Buncombe spring*, and in a thickly settled neighborhood where boarding can be had on moderate terms; and the entire country around is as beautiful and as healthy as can be found any where.
M PATTON,
Prcs. of Board of Trustees
April 7, 1859. tf

Reems' Creek Masonic & Sons of Temperance HIGH SCHOOL.

FOR MALES AND FEMALES.

THE Spring Session of this very flourishing Institution will open on the 14th instant.
J. H. CALFEE, President.
J. CASSIUS L. GUDGER, Assist.

RATES OF TUITION AS FOLLOWS:

Primary Department,	$ 4 00
Academic "	$6 to 10 00
Collegiate "	14 00
Contingent fee in advance,	25

Boarding can be had in good families at $1 to 1 25 per week.
Students admitted at any time and charged till the end of the session. No deduction for absence, except in cases of sickness.
For further particulars, address either of the Teachers or the undersigned at Reems Creek, N. C
J. S. WEAVER, Pres. B. of T.
W. R. Baird. Sec'y.
March 3 1859 3m

Books and Gifts.

NOW IS THE TIME.

IN order to increase his sales and dispose of his present stock of miscellaneous books, the undersigned proposes to give to each purchaser of a book a gift worth from 10 cents to
Five Dollars.
No trick—no lottery—perfectly fair. A gift with every book. Call and examine for yourselves, at ASTON'S.
April 7, 1859.

Mrs. Lee's Domestic Cookery.

THE best cook book in America. No lady should be without it. A fresh supply just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

LEATHER, Sole, Upper and Harness: a fine Lot always on hand at J. A. PATTON'S.
Nov. 4 1858.

BRING in your Linsey and Janes. I will buy all you bring at the highest rates.
Nov. 18. J. A. PATTON.

GROCERY STORE AND STAND, FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, desirous of changing his business, offers his present entire stock of Groceries and Liquors for sale. His stock is heavy, fresh and complete, embracing, in part, a heavy stock of
Fine French Brandy Seignette Brandy. Superior Old Blackberry Brandy. Champagne Brandy. Ginger Brandy, Raspberry Brandy, Cherry Brandy, Old Rye Whiskey, Rye Whiskey xxx, Fine Old Nectar Whiskey. St. Croix Rum, Jamaica Rum. A heavy stock of fine Assort. Candies. Good stock of Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff. Good Supply of No. 1 Indigo. Nuts and Raisins, Mackerel, Oysters, Clams, Spun Thread, Schnapps, Tea, Domestics, &c., &c., &c.
The entire stock will be sold on accommodating terms.
If desired, the house will be sold with the goods.
Terms made easy, if the money is properly secured.
Call on the subscriber, in the South end of Asheville, for further information.
T. C. WINGATE.
Asheville, April 28, 1859. 3m

LEICESTER, N. C.

THE undersigned has removed to his new store at the old stand—Turkey Creek—and is now receiving and opening his late purchases of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Embracing all articles of merchandize usually called for in the country. He is prepared to offer great inducements to *close traders*, and cash customers generally, and solicits an examination of his stock.
All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at fair prices.
Harness, Sole and Upper Leather exchanged for Hides.
I avail myself of this opportunity to return thanks to my numerous friends for past favors, and hope to receive a continuance of their patronage. L. CHAPMAN.
April 21, 1859. tf
N B.—From Six to Ten Thousand pounds of Snake Root and Sang wanted this season, in exchange for Goods.

Attention!

I HAVE ordered an election in the 20th Brigade of the 10th Division of North Carolina Militia, to come off on the 7th day of May next. I make this announcement that gentlemen desirous of becoming candidates for Brigadier General, may have an opportunity of announcing themselves and furnishing the several commissioned Officers of the Regiments with their names. R. M. HENRY, *Maj. Gen.*
April 21, 1859. 3w

NOTICE.

IN pursuance to an Order of the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions for the County of Buncombe, I will offer for sale at the Court House door in the town of Asheville, on the 2d day of July, 1859, all the right and title that Joseph H. Ingle had in the
TRACT OF LAND
owned by him at the time of his decease, containing 75 acres, more or less, lying on the South Fork of Reems' Creek, in Buncombe county, adjoining lands of James Hemphill, David Ballard, and others.
Terms of Sale.—Note with approved security, due in twelve months, with interest from date. Title retained until purchase money is paid.
T. N. INGLE, *Adm.*
April 21, 1859. tds

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

MERRIMON & SONS,

ARE now receiving, direct from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, a heavy assortment of rich and beautiful Goods suited to the season, embracing every variety of

DRY Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c., &c.

They invite particular attention to a rich assortment of
LADIES DRESS GOODS,
and feel satisfied that they will be pronounced beautiful. They have every thing usually kept in a retail establishment, all bought upon the most favorable terms, and going off rapidly at low figures.
Call at Hugh Johnston's old stand, opposite the Court House, and you cannot fail to be pleased with both Goods and prices.
Asheville, April 21, 1859.

Notice, Farmers!

THE next Annual Fair of the Buncombe County Agricultural Society, will take place on Friday and Saturday, the 21st and 22d of October, 1859. Any person desirous of becoming a member of this Society, and competing annually for the handsome premiums that will be offered can do so on application to the Secretary and Treasurer, and paying the small sum of *one dollar*. Persons intending to become members are requested to have their names enrolled by the 1st of June. At that time a complete list of premiums will be prepared, and suitable judges (from among the members *only*) be appointed to distribute them.
CHARLES MOORE, *Pres.*
J. L Henry, *Sec. & Treas.*
April 21, 1859. 4w

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having qualified as Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Wears, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said Estate to come forward and settle the same without delay, and persons having claims against said Estate will present them immediately for settlement.
J. H. GUDGER, *Adm.*
Asheville, April 21 1859—3t

Flats! Flats! Flats!

FOR children, misses and ladies; trimmed and untrimmed. A large lot, and pretty of course, at *SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO'S.*

Leather, Leather.

UPPER, sole and harness, always to be found and of the best quality, at
Gaines, Deaver & Co's.
April 7, 1859.

DO you want a coat, pants, vest, shirt, boots, shoes, or hat? If so, you can be supplied with a fashionable article, at prices to suit the times, by applying to
Gaines, Deaver & Co.
April 7, 1859.

JAS. A. PATTON

Is now prepared to exhibit an unusually extensive & varied assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES & CLOTHING,

For the SPRING TRADE: inviting special attention to his DRESS GOODS, both for ladies and gentlemen.
Particular attention has been paid to the selection of his Stock for the present season, and he feels assured that the public have now an opportunity of supplying themselves on the most favorable terms, with the choicest goods and latest patterns.
To prompt paying and responsible persons, he is anxious to sell both for CASH and on a CREDIT; but he has no hesitation in saying that he can and does sell much cheaper for CASH.
Every species of domestic Produce, Hay, Corn, and grain of every sort, taken in exchange for Goods, at the highest market price.
The first Store in the south end of the village. Look for it! There you will always find a hearty welcome, a full supply of all the articles usually kept in a country store, of first rate quality, and at MODERATE PRICES.
Asheville, April 14, 1859.

1859. 1859.

SPRING STOCK.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

ARE now opening at their old stand, a very desirable and attractive stock of spring & summer GOODS. Having been purchased by an experienced merchant in the city of New York, on the most favorable terms, they hope to give satisfaction to their patrons, and be enabled to sell as cheap as the big house, or any other.—We invite all to call and examine our stock.
April 7, 1859.

JUST received, and now being opened, an excellent stock of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS.
We invite our lady friends to call and examine for themselves.
GAINES, DEAVER & CO.
April 7, 1859.

Bonnets, Flats and Bloomers!

THE latest style and fashion, trimmed and untrimmed, just received, very cheap.
Gaines, Deaver & Co.
April 7, 1859.

Hooped and Spring Skirts.

NEW lot—latest styles—just received—at reduced prices.
Gaines, Deaver & Co.
April 7, 1859

NEW Ambrotype Gallery.

THE subscriber having bought out Mr. Lewis' entire stock and apparatus, with a large addition of Cases, &c., offers his services to the public generally on most reasonable terms.—Pictures from one dollar upwards, of all styles. His long experience induces the subscriber to believe that all who patronise him will be more than pleased. Call and give him a trial. Rooms at the old stand. E. W. HERNDON.
Asheville, April 7, 1859. tf

NOTICE.

IN future, except in cases of sickness or inability, we will send no goods from our store for examination;—always glad to exhibit them at our counters to our friends and customers. Our interest demands the adoption of this rule.
SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.
April 7, 1859

A Word to my Friends.

ADVICE GRATIS.

A FEW of my friends who made accounts with me last year having failed to settle them at the end of the year, are requested to come forward and attend to it immediately.
I am compelled to have money, and a knowledge of the fact that you are good, don't amount to anything in the way of paying those to whom I am indebted, and consequently I have consoled myself with that reflection as long as circumstances will allow. I am compelled to have some more substantial nourishment.
Yours with the warmest, E. J. ASTON.
mar29,tt

GENT'S SHOES.

DECIDEDLY the handsomest lot of Gent's Dress Shoes ever exhibited in Asheville.—Call at the largest establishment in town. Dispute it if you can.
—ALSO—
At the same place will be found a new lot of fine Sugar, hard to beat.
SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY & EATING SALOON.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Asheville and vicinity that he will open during the week before the next April Court, a regular family Grocery and

EATING SALOON.

He will have in his Establishment Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, Dried Beef, Bacon, Bologne Sausages, Oysters, Sardines, Salmon, Lobsters, Cheese, Crackers, Candies, Raisins, Tobacco, Segars, &c., &c. A quantity of all sorts of

BREAD,

kept constantly on hand. It is his purpose to keep a number one house, and solicits a share of the public patronage.
All kinds of country produce, Butter, Eggs, Poultry &c., taken in exchange for Edibles, or bought at the market price.
Call at the store house immediately south of Gudger's Hotel on the court house square, and you shall have any thing to

EAT

you may call for. No Liquors kept in the establishment.
Meals prepared on short notice, and at any hour, day or night.
A. B. ROMANO, Agent.
March, 24, 1858 tf.

STILL AFLOAT!

IN these times of "new systems" and "cash stores," with proof positive that no one can live unless he buys and sells for cash, we would like to remind our numerous friends that we still
Sell on a Credit!
(With the understanding that it must be paid 1st of each January,) to all responsible and punctual men, and on as accommodating terms as the much abused system of credit will allow. Be it understood, however, that if you have money to spend and want to pay for your Goods, we will sell for CASH as low as any purely cash house can sell. Although we sell on credit, we don't refuse cash for our goods.
We have a good stock, to which we are constantly adding and to which we respectfully call the attention of our customers.
SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.
Feb. 17, 1859. tf

NAILS.

A good assortment, just received by
SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

LEATHER.

UPPER and Sole, always on hand at
SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO'S.

Negroes Wanted.

WE want to buy from
100 TO 500
LIKELY NEGROES,
for whom we will pay the highest cash prices.
CHUNN & PATTON.
Asheville, Feb. 10, 1859. tf

VALUABLE LAND Near Asheville, FOR SALE.

ON the 25th day of August next, we will sell on the premises, the valuable Farm belonging to the Estate of the late Thomas Foster, and lying on Swannanoa River, two miles east of the town of Asheville. The Tract contains about
SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES,
A large portion of it the best quality of River Bottom.
There are on the place a good
Grist and saw Mill,
and large and convenient buildings of every kind. The place has long been known as one of the best Stands in the up-country.
A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as any one wishing to buy will look and judge for himself.
TERMS.—Twelve months credit, with bond and approved security, and title withheld until the purchase money is paid.
C. C. ALEXANDER, } Executors.
THOS. H. FOSTER, }
Feb. 10. 1859. tds
☞ Charleston Courier, Raleigh Standard, and Knoxville Whig will publish weekly till sale, and forward bill to Executors.

ONE WORD.

ALL indebted to us will bear in mind that the year has closed, and we have served them faithfully. Now return the compliment by serving us, and allowing us to pass receipts in full. SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.
January 1, 1859.

J. SWEETMAN,

BOOT MAKER,

LATE of Hendersonville, begs leave to offer his services in his line to the citizens of Asheville and vicinity. Shop over the store of
Summey, Spears & Co.
Orders left with them will receive his prompt attention; and his work shall be equal in beauty and quality to any in the State.
March 3, 1859.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Smith & Chapman are hereby notified that they have placed their notes and accounts in the hands of W. L. TATE for collection, with whom all settlements are to be made.
Office at No. 3, Gudger's Hotel.
SMITH & CHAPMAN.
March, 24, 1859. tf*

PILES, FISTULA, STRICTURES, TUMORS, CANCERS,
Scrofula, &c.

PAMPHLETS containing testimonials of the highest character as to his success, will be forwarded to any that wish them. Those wishing to test the efficacy of Dr. Clopton's Wonderful Remedies, must give a correct description of the disease, its appearance in its incipient stage, present condition, location &c.
A three cent stamp must accompany all communications. Address,
J. A. CLOPTON, M. D.,
Huntsville, Ala.
March 24, 1859. 1y

Iron, Nails and Castings.

A First rate lot of Iron, Nails and Castings; just received. Over 2000 lbs. of Oven Lids, of all sizes and descriptions.
Nov. 25, 1858. J. A. PATTON.

Cranberry Iron.

A LARGE lot of wagon tire, plow molds and bull-tongue Iron, manufactured at the celebrated
CRANBERRY WORKS,
just received and for sale by
SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.
Feb. 24, 1859.

SAM. C. BRYSON, Attorney at Law.

WILL practice in all the Courts of the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe and Madison.
Office at Waynesville, Haywood county.
February3, 1859. tf

JAMES A. PATTON has a first rate article of **CLOVER SEED** for sale.
March 24, 1859.

SEED OATS WANTED. One or two hundred bushels, *right now.*
JAS. A. PATTON.
March 24.

SAVE your money "till Court week." You will then find the choicest stock of Hats, Boots, Shoes and Clothing that has ever been offered in this market, at
J. A. PATTON'S.
March 24.

COMING IN.

OUR Spring and Summer stock is now being received, having recently been purchased in the Northern markets by
DR. D. F. SUMMEY,
long and favorably known in the market as a man of taste and judgment in such matters. We pledge ourselves to our best efforts to please, as our motto is, "live and let live."
SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.
March 31, 1859.

SABBATH READING.

Piety in Humble Life.

Christianity hallows the most menial employments in life, and the servants in the kitchen may have God as truly as the minister in the pulpit. The motive and the aim of life, are of more importance than the condition. The following story by old Hugh Latimer is an illustration.

We read a pretty story of St. Anthony, who being in the wilderness, led a very hard and straight life, insomuch as none at that time did the like; to whom came a voice from heaven, saying:

'Anthony, thou art not so perfect as is a cobbler that dwelleth at Alexandria.'

Anthony, hearing this rose up forthwith, and took his staff and went till he came to Alexandria, where he found the cobbler.—The cobbler was astonished to see so rever end a father come to his house. Then Anthony said to him:

'Come and tell me thy whole conversation, and how thou spendest thy time?'

'Sir,' said the cobbler, 'as for me, good works have I none, for my life is but simple and slender. I am a poor cobbler; in the morning, when I rise, I pray for the whole city wherein I dwell, especially for all such neighbors and friends as I have. After I set me at my labor, when I spend the whole day in getting my living, and I keep me from all falsehood, for I hate nothing so much as I do deceitfulness, wherefore, when I make to any man a promise, I keep it, and perform it truly, and thus I spend my time poorly, with my wife and children, whom I teach and instruct, as far as my wit will serve me, to fear and dread sin. And this is the sum of my simple life.'

When Death Comes.

Death comes at morn when the sun is just rising in the east—at noon when its rays are most resplendent—at eve when it gradually sinks behind the horizon—at midnight when it is entirely hidden from view; it comes to the babe just commencing to prattle—it comes to the man in middle age, when the connecting links binding us to life are most strong—it comes to the aged man with trembling limbs and faded eyesight, led along by others—it comes to the poor, struggling to obtain a meagre sustenance—it comes to a man in comfortable circumstances, by whom life is best enjoyed—it comes to the wealthy, rolling in affluence and ease—it comes to the idiot, laughing at his own folly—it comes to the man of just sense enough to pass through life easily—it comes to the educated—it comes to the infidel disowning his Maker—it comes to the christian, who looks upon it only as a passage to a happier land.

Bells.

There is something beautiful in the church bells—beautiful and hopeful. They talk to high and low, rich and poor, in the same voice; there is a sound in them that should scare pride and envy and meanness of all sorts from the heart of man; that should make him look on the world with kind forgiving eyes; that should make the earth seem to him, at least for a time, a holy place.—Yes, there is a whole sermon in the sound of the church bells, if we only have the ears to understand it. There is a preacher in every belfry, that cries: Poor, weary, struggling creatures—poor human things. Take rest—be quiet. Forget your vanities, your follies, your week-day craft.

A TALL BOY WITH A SHORT MEMORY.—"Sir," asked a man of a minister going from church one afternoon, "did you meet a tall boy on the road, driving a cart with rakes and pitchforks in it?"

"I think I did," he answered; "a boy with a short memory, wasn't he?"

"What made you think he had a short memory?" inquired the man, looking much surprised.

"I think he had," answered the minister, "and I think he must belong to a family that have got short memories."

"What in the world makes you think so?" asked the man greatly puzzled.

"Because," said the minister in a solemn tone, "God has proclaimed from Mt. Sinai, "REMEMBER the Sabbath day to keep it holy," and that boy has forgotten all about it.

BE BUSY.—You have your work to do for Christ where you are. Are you on a sick bed? Still you have your work to do for Christ there, as much as the highest servant of Christ in the world. The smallest twinkling star is as much a servant of God as the mid-day sun.—Only live for Christ where you are.—*McCheyne.*

NOBLE THOUGHTS.—I never found pride in a noble nature nor nobility in an unworthy mind. Of all trees, I observe that God hath chosen the vine—a low plant that creeps upon the holyful wall; of all beasts, the soft and patient lamb; of all fowls, the mild and guileless dove. When God appeared to Moses it was not in the lofty cedar, nor the spreading palm, but a bush, an humble, abject bush. As if he would by these selections check the conceited ignorance of man.—Nothing produceth love like humility; nothing hate like pride.

Conscience is a great ledger book in which all our offences are written and registered, and which time reveals to the sense and feeling of the offender.—*Burton.*

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

AT the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. M. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. M. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Milliams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro'.
Joseph White, Anson county.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.

T. H. Selby, *ex officio*, John R. Milliams, C. W. D. Hutchings, } Executive Committee

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid. HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.
Raleigh, March 12, '57. 1y

North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee,	K. P. Battle.
Charles B. Root,	

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President,
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary,
William H. Jones, Treasurer,
H. W. Husted, Attorney,
Charles E. Johnson, M. D. } Medical
William H. McKee, M. D. } Board of
Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Consultation.
Q. Busbee, W. H. McKee, Charles B. Root, } Executive Committee.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, Secretary.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.
Raleigh, March 12, 1857—1y.

ASHEVILLE Mutual Insuranc Company,

AT a meeting of the members of the *Asheville Mutual Insurance Company*, convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th, the following Board of Directors and Officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. McDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
W. L. HILLIARD, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, A. S. MERRIMON.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

Molasses, Molasses.

Manufactured from the Chinese Sugar Cane, by W. W. McDowell, Esq., for sale by the gallon or barrel, by SUMMEY, McDOWELL & Co.

Shingles.

I want twelve or fifteen thousand Shingles—White or Yellow Pine.

Nov. 18, 1858. JAMES A. PATTON.

EVERY kind of country produce taken in exchange for Goods, at

Nov. 18. J. A. PATTON'S.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

HAVE just received, in addition to their stock of Ladies Dress Goods, all wool Delaines, Valentia Plaids, Delaine Robes, Mohair De Berage. Also—Kerseys, Wool Tweeds, Boots, Shoes, &c.

Jan. 6, 1859.

NO stock of Gentlemen's Clothing has ever been brought to this market that can compare in cheapness and variety with that now on hand at J. A. PATTON'S.

Gudger's Hotel,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. H. GUDGER, Proprietor.

The Southern, Eastern, Morganton and Murphey stages, stop at this House.

Asheville, October 7, 1858.

Asheville MALE ACADEMY.

THE 2d session of this Academy will commence on Monday the 3d of January, 1859, and will continue twenty weeks. The building is entirely new, and located about one half mile from the Court House, in a pleasant grove west of the village.

The course of instruction will be thorough in every branch, and the great importance of *self-dependence* will be inculcated in every thing that is taught. Parents desiring to give their sons an English Education, or to have them prepared to enter any Southern College, will address Isaac B. Sawyer.

To those advanced in Mathematics practical instruction will be given in Surveying and the measuring of Heights and Distances, with the use of the Compass, Transit, Theodolite, Level and Rod. Instruction given in Profile making for grading in estimating Earth work and Masonry, and in the general principles of Civil Engineering. Persons desiring *particular* information in regard to the Classical or English Course, will please address I. B. Sawyer, or the undersigned.

Prices—$6 00, 9 00, 12 00, 15 00.

E. PRENTISS TUCKE, Principal.

January 6, 1859.

New Goods! New Goods!

THE subscriber having bought out the firm of J. M. Blair & Co., is now receiving and opening, at their old stand, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, Fancy and Staple, Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, Youths and Men's Clothing, Hardware, Drugs AND Groceries.

He solicits a share of the public patronage, and promises to sell as cheap for CASH as any one can desire. Before you buy give him a call.

JAMES A. PATTON.

Asheville, Nov. 4, 1858.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

WE are now receiving at our old stand, on the public square, Asheville, the largest and most varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER, STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Saddlery, Drugs. Dye Stuffs, &c.

Ever offered for sale in this market. Our Goods have been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with especial reference to the wants of the *PEOPLE.* And as our stock embraces almost every article, "useful as well as ornamental," we flatter ourselves that we shall be enabled to please all who may favor us with a call. The object of this notice is not to publish self-praise and hold ourselves up in a flattering light before the community; but simply to inform you that we have a heavier and better assorted stock of Goods now arriving, than any other house in town, to which we expect to be continually making large additions throughout the season; and to extend to you, one and all, an invitation to visit us and examine our stock, before making your purchases. The styles of our Goods are unsurpassed, and we are determined not to be undersold; and as we make no promise that we do not intend to perform, you may come with the assurance of being satisfactorily accommodated. Country producetaken in exchange for Goods.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 2, 1857.

PHILIPS' HOTEL Murphey, N. C.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is prepared to render comfortable all who may honor him with a visit.

HIS TABLE

shall be supplied with the best the county affords which, with comfortable Beds, and unremitting attention to his guests, will he trusts render his Establishment worthy of patroge, a liberal portion of which he solicits. His stables shall always be supplied with

Good Horse feed, and a Good Hostler.

Call and give me a Trial and you shall be pleased.

N. G. PHILIPS.

January 20, 1859.

A FINE FARM FOR SALE! Eight Miles from Asheville.

THERE are in this Tract 1800 ACRES, more or less, extending from the Mine Hole Gap, on the Rutherford Road, over a mile and a half with the Road, and bounded by Mountain Ridges on both sides of the Valley. There are

Four Comfortable Tenant Houses

on the Tract, and 3 or 4 ORCHARDS of choice Fruit. There is plenty of good MEADOW and good BOTTOM, cleared and uncleared. Also, the best of Pine and White Oak, in the greatest abundance. This place affords one of the best STANDS on the Rutherford Road, if desired for that purpose. With an adequate force and proper cultivation, this Tract might be made one of the finest and most productive grain or grazing farms in Buncombe county.

To be sold entire. Terms (for the next six months) $5,500, and payment made accommodating. Refer to A. T. SUMMEY, Asheville, N. C.

February 3, 1859. 3mpd

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

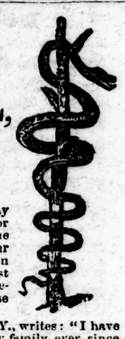
TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,



FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Colds, Coughs, and Hoarseness.

BRIMFIELD, MASS., 20th Dec., 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your CHERRY PECTORAL. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints. EBEN KNIGHT, M. D.

A. B. MORTLEY, Esq., of UTICA, N. Y., writes: "I have used your *Pectoral* myself and in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should sooner pay twenty-five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

SPRINGFIELD, MISS., Feb. 7, 1856.

BROTHER AYER: I will cheerfully certify your *Pectoral* is the best remedy we possess for the cure of whooping cough, croup, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people.

HIRAM CONKLIN, M. D.

AMOS LEE, Esq., MONTERET, La., writes, 3d Jan., 1856: "I had a tedious Influenza, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your *Pectoral* by the advice of our clergyman. The first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we esteem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend."

Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis.

WEST MANCHESTER, PA., Feb. 4, 1856.

SIR: Your *Cherry Pectoral* is performing marvellous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years. HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.

A. A. RAMSEY, M. D., ALBION, MONROE CO., IOWA, writes, Sept. 6, 1855: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your *Cherry Pectoral* for giving ease and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon trial.

Consumption.

Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach; but even to those the *Cherry Pectoral* affords relief and comfort.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, March 5, 1856.

DOCTOR AYER, LOWELL: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you what your *Cherry Pectoral* has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid we could procure gave her much relief. She was steadily failing, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill; for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet as strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well.

Yours with gratitude and regard,

ORLANDO SHELBY, OF SHELBYVILLE.

Consumptives, do not despair till you have tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cures all around us bespeak the high merits of its virtues.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PILLS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing directions for their use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutaneous Diseases which require an evacuant medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

PRICE 25 CTS. PER BOX. FIVE BOXES FOR $1.

SOLD BY

E. J. ASTON, Asheville; W. D. Whitted, Hendersonville; J. M. Craton, Rutherfordton; and by all Druggists & Dealers in Medicine. Wholesale by Haviland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston.

June 17, 1858. 1y

ASHEVILLE

CARRIAGE SHOP.

HAVING bought the interest of E. L. Triplett in the wood shop, I now offer my services to the citizens of Asheville and surrounding country. Thankful for past favors, I will continue to carry on the

Carriage and Buggy Making

business in its various branches. Also, wagons, carts, &c. I still occupy the old stand of James Smith, in the south of Asheville.

From my long experience, I flatter myself I shall be able to give entire satisfaction.—My work shall not be surpassed in the State.

Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and must be paid for before removed.

Produce taken in exchange for work.

Orders from a distance promptly attended.

D. C. McGREGOR.

Asheville, January 20, '59. tf

A CHANGE.

Gaines, Deaver & Co.

HAVING determined upon changing their business to a strict pay down, or prompt business, take this method of informing their patrons that they must discontinue the long credit system, believing it is better both for the merchant and his patrons that they be required to pay promptly at the end of each year. They will, in future, require every one who may have an account with them to pay *promptly* at the end of the year. No one who is in arrears need apply for an extended credit. They expect by adopting this plan to keep up a better stock, and to sell cheap for pay down, or to such men as are known to be prompt. In future their motto will be, "Quick sales and short profits."

Those indebted to them are expected to call and settle their accounts immediately.

Jan. 6, 1859.

N. B. The old debts due W. D. Rankin & Co. *must* be settled immediately.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO. buy all kinds of FUR. Boys, bring in your Raccoon and Opossum skins. Jan. 6, 1859.

Swannanoa Lodge, No. 56, I. O. O. F.

Holds its regular meetings every Thursday evening, at Temperance Hall.

W. A. PATTON, *N. G.*

J. P. SAWYER, *R. S.*

Asheville, Aug. 26, 1858. tf

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D., AND J. G. HARDY, M. D.,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches. Office—Front room in the Temperance Hall Building, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

Asheville, Feb. 17, 1859. tf

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.,

Office first door south of the Bank.

January 6, 1859.

M. L. NEILSON, M. D., ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. tf.

DR. J. S. T. BAIRD,

HAVING permanently located on BEAVER DAM, two miles North of Asheville, offers his professional services to the public, in the various branches of his profession.—He can always be found at home, unless professionally absent.

March 18, 1858.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

WE have this day formed a partnership for the practice of *MEDICINE* and *SURGERY*, in all their branches, under the firm and style of

MORRISON & SUMMEY.

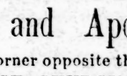
Office, one door below J. A. Patton's store, and nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

Calls promptly attended at all hours, day or night, and in our absence calls left at the store of Summey, Spears & Co., will receive our prompt attention.

W. MORRISON, *M. D.*
D. F. SUMMEY.

Asheville, March 31, 1859. tf

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON  DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. JOHN C. LOVE,

OFFERS his Professional services to the citizens of Jackson county, in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. He will attend promptly to all calls, day and night.

Office 1 1 2 miles north of Webster, at the residence of J. B. Love, Esq.

March 17, 1859. 1y

DR. H. G. LUNGREN,

HAVING permanently located in Franklin, Macon county, N. C., offers his services to the inhabitants of said county and those adjoining. Dr. L. has been heretofore employed as Chief Resident Physician to the Northern Clinical Infirmary of Philadelphia, where he has met with and successfully treated diseases of both chronic and acute nature.

Dr. L. will be found at his office in Col. Moore's building, at all times, unless professionally engaged.

Dr. L. will visit the town of Webster on the last three days of each month, for the purpose of prescribing for Chronic diseases. Those afflicted will please take notice. He offers this card through numerous solicitations from different persons. The Dr. can be found at Mr. Allison's Hotel.

Franklin, April 15th, '58.

ED. J. ASTON, Druggist and Apothecary.

STORE, Brick Corner opposite the Court House

RESIDENCE, CHURCH STREET,

Opposite the Episcopal Church.

Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch at all hours of the day or night.

March 25, 1858.

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

W. L. TATE, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

HAVING located at Asheville, will attend the Courts of Buncombe and surrounding counties. Office at Gudger's Hotel.

December 16. 1858.

R. H. CANNON,

Attorney at Law,

Webster, Jackson Connty, N. C.

October 21, 1858. 1y

JOHN S. McELROY, Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILE, N. C.

WILL practice in all the counties of the 7th Judicial District. Particular attention given to the collection of claims.

Burnsville, March 3, 1859. 3m

H. A. BOONE, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Webster, Jackson County, N. C.

Will practice in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson and Haywood.

Oct. 14, 1858.

BURTON & GOLD,

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

C. W. GILLESPIE,

Attorney at Law,

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend *promptly* to all business entrusted to his care. Claims of all kinds sent to him for collection will meet with *early* and *prompt* attention.

January 20, 1859. 6m

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,

PREPARED by Dr. Sanford, compounded entirely from Gums, is one of the best PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach causing food to digest well, *purifying the blood*, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Billious attacks are cured, and what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring prevents *nightmare.*

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures *costiveness.*

One dose taken after each meal will cure *Dyspepsia.*

One dose of two tea spoonfuls will always relieve *Sick Headache.*

Only one dose immediately relieves *Colic*, while

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for *cholera morbus*, and a preventive of *cholera.*

Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long spell of sickness.

One bottle taken for *Jaundice*, removes all allowness or unnatural color from the face.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes the food digest well.

One dose, often repeated cures *Chronic Diarrhœa* in its worst form, while *Summer and Bowel Complaints* yield almost to the first dose.

A few bottles will cure *Dropsy* by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventative for *Fever and Ague, chill Fever*, and all Fevers of a *Billious type.* It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD Proprietor, No. 345 Broadway, New York. Retailed by all Druggists.—Sold also by E. J. ASTON, Asheville.

April 28, 1859. 1y

LIVER INVIGORATOR.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *Charitable Act* worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give *Medical Advice Gratis* to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, habits, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, to *Furnish Medicines Free of Charge.* It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeon in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-abuse, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-abuse, and other diseases of the sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) *Free of Charge*, on receipt of *TWO STAMPS* for postage.—Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *Pres.*

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the **Smithing Business,** in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and waggons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say he will as heretofore turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT.

March 20, 1856.

GREENVILLE MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber has on hand, and is constantly receiving, a large and varied assortment of

American & Italian Marble,

to which he would call the attention of those in want of a suitable memento to mark the spot where repose the remains of their departed relatives and friends.

Carving and Lettering of all kinds neatly and promptly executed.

Particular attention paid to orders by mail.

Refer to D. G. Westfield, Gower, Cox, Markly & Co., Col. D. Hoke, J. A. David, and Dr. M. B. Earle, Greenville; Rev. A. W. Cummings, Asheville. JAS. M. ALLEN.

Winslow W. Smith, Agent at Asheville.

Greenville, S. C., Feb. 24, 1859. 3m

A CHANGE.

HAVING bought out the stock of Goods of Mr. M. Patton, and associated him with us in business, on the 1st instant, our business will for a term of years be conducted under the name and style of

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

We are grateful to our friends for the very liberal patronage extended to our establishment heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their favors.

We intend to keep a good assortment, and will sell on as accommodating terms as possible; and want to do business so as to live and let live. To do this, we must adhere strictly to having all matters closed punctually at the end of each year.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

January 1, 1859.